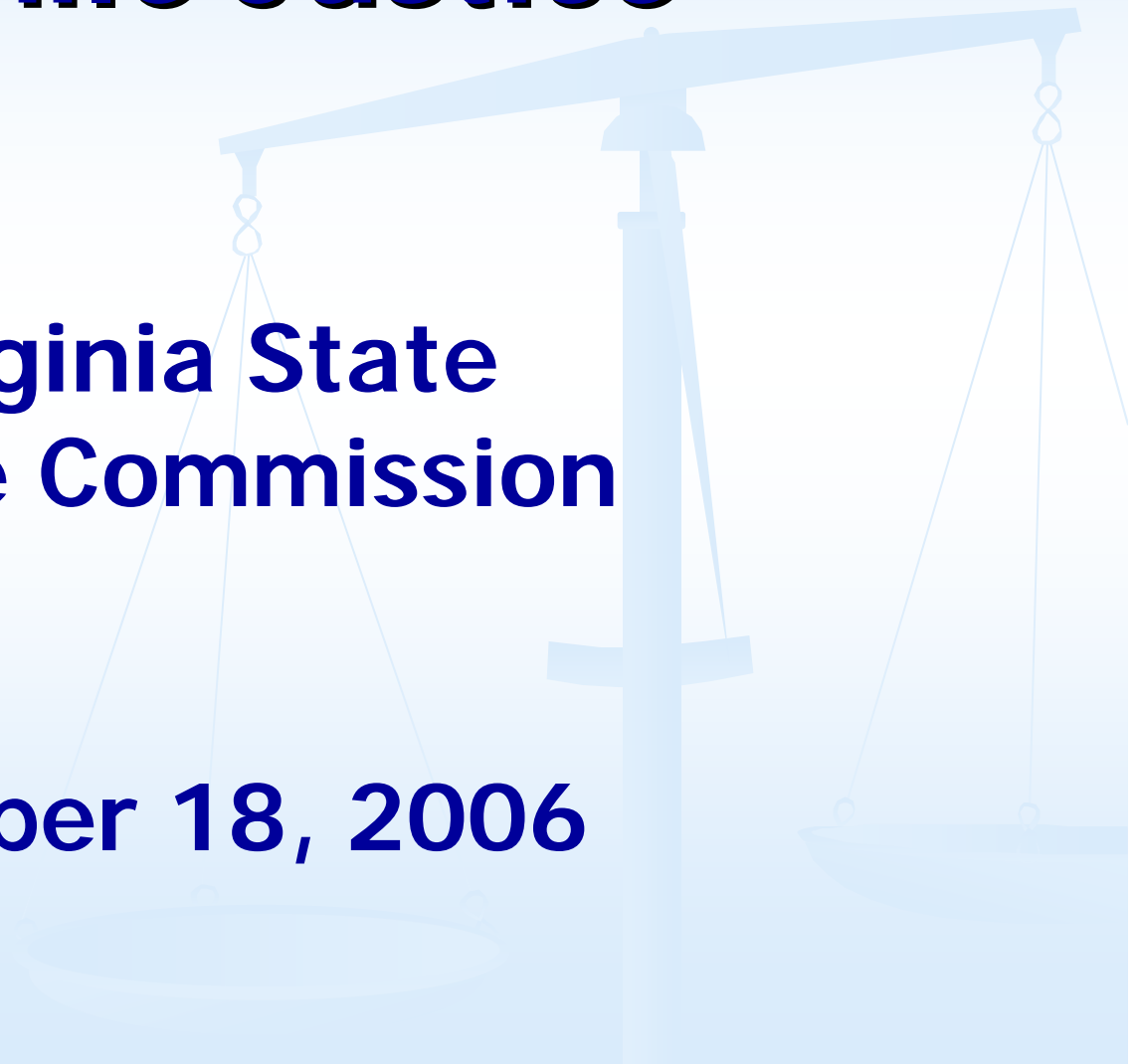


Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

**Virginia State
Crime Commission**

October 18, 2006



Recidivism

For the purposes of reporting recidivism rates of juveniles as required by Code of Virginia §2.2-222, the Department adopted, in 2000, the following definition:

A recidivist is a person who is found by a court to have committed, after being (a) placed on probation or (b) released from confinement, a delinquent or criminal act other than violation of probation or parole.

What are DJJ's Recidivism Rates for Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC) Releases?

	12-Months		
	Rearrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration
FY1998	47.2%	36.4%	17.2%
FY1999	48.6%	37.2%	18.0%
FY2000	48.9%	39.2%	19.3%
FY2001	49.9%	41.3%	22.1%
FY2002	52.3%	43.0%	22.8%
FY2003	49.5%	40.1%	21.2%
FY2004	52.1%	37.6%	

2004 reincarceration rate calculation is pending corrected data

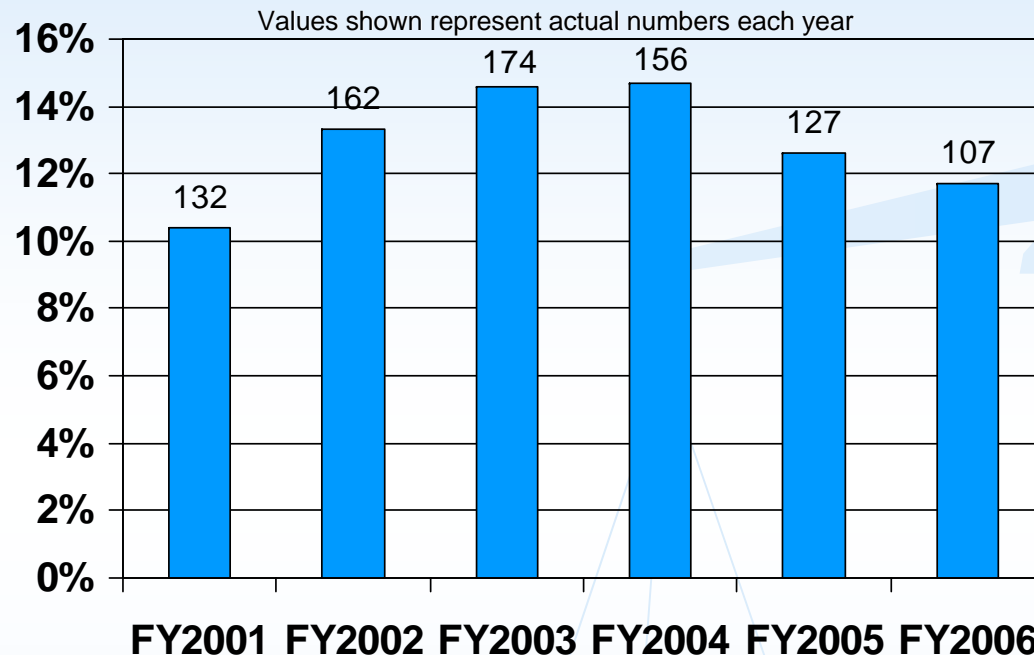
- Rearrest rates, the broadest examination of reoffending, have increased between FY 2003 and FY 2004.
- Reconviction rates, DJJ's official measure of recidivism, have been declining since 2002.
- Each year, about 8% of juveniles are recommitted to the JCCs within 12-months of release. The remaining reincarcerations are into adult facilities.
- 39% of FY2005 releases were age 18 or older.

What are the Recidivism Rates Distinguished by Severity?

	12-Month JCC Releases			
	Misdemeanor		Felony	
	Rearrest	Reconviction	Rearrest	Reconviction
FY1998	23.0%	16.8%	24.2%	19.7%
FY1999	24.0%	16.9%	24.6%	20.3%
FY2000	24.3%	18.9%	24.5%	20.2%
FY2001	25.2%	20.7%	24.7%	20.5%
FY2002	23.0%	18.1%	29.2%	24.9%
FY2003	21.5%	15.7%	28.0%	24.4%
FY2004	23.8%	16.9%	28.3%	20.8%

- 17% of FY2004 releases had a misdemeanor as their first reconviction within 12-months of release.
- 21% of FY2004 releases had a felony as their first reconviction within 12-months of release.

How Many Circuit Court Commitments Does DJJ Receive?

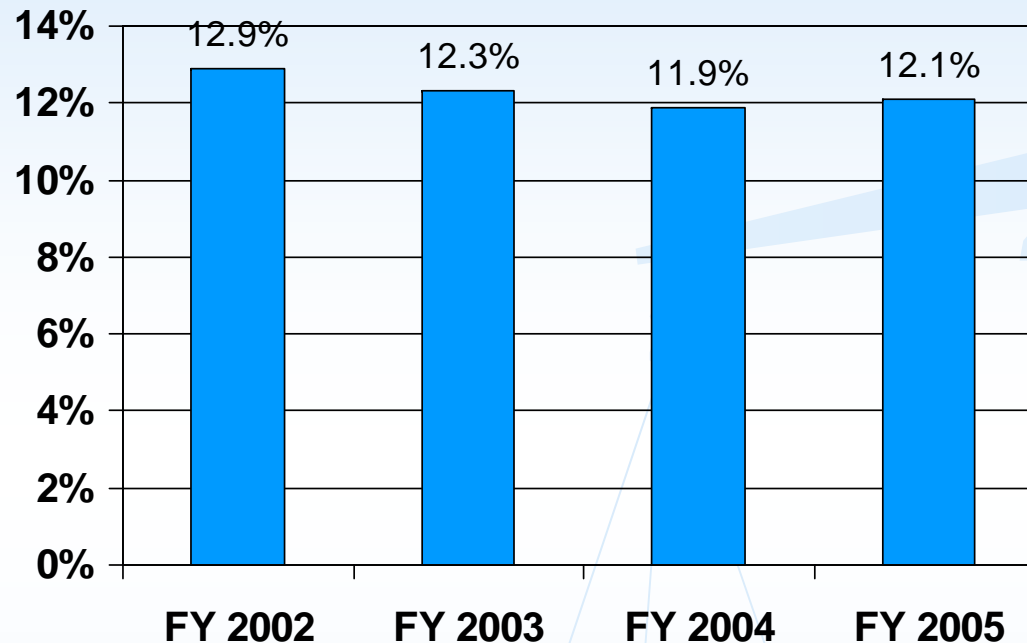


- Circuit Court commitments represent between 10-15% of commitments to DJJ each fiscal year.
- The percentage of commitments that come from Circuit Court has decreased since the peak in FY2004.
- Even though the percentage of commitments coming from Circuit Court have decreased, actual lengths of stay for determinate and blended sentences have increased contributing to the "stacking-up" effect in the population.

What are the Sight & Sound Requirements for DJJ?

- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) policy interpretation regarding the separation core requirement [Section 223(a)(13)(A)] of the JJDP Act requires that Circuit Court convicted wards over the age of 18.5 be kept “sight and sound separate” from juvenile wards in the Department’s JCCs.
- The Department came into compliance as of May 2006 *with the exception* of Oak Ridge JCC.
 - DJJ’s stance on low intellectual functioning wards uses an individual case review for those age 18 and over at Oak Ridge. Based on this case review, a placement decision is then made in the best interest of the ward.

What Percentage of Juveniles Eligible Are Actually Committed to DJJ?

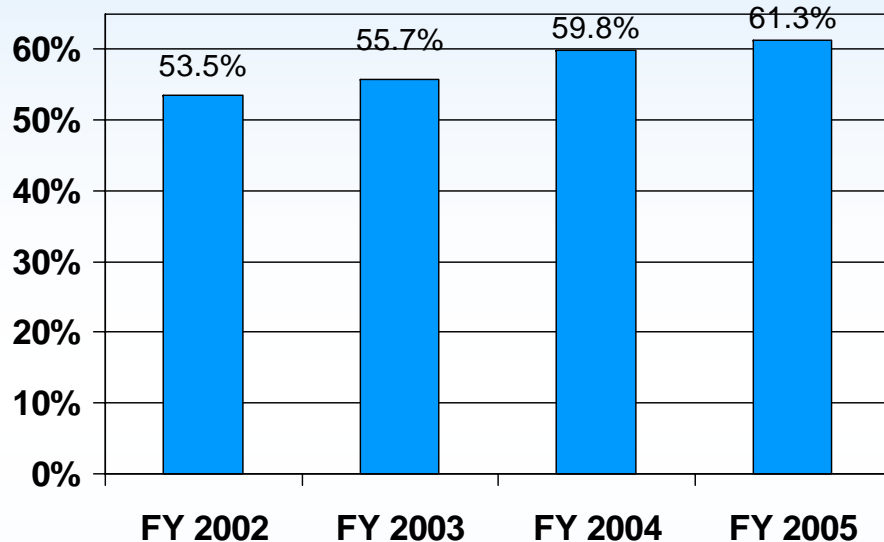


2006 values are not available because juveniles brought to intake near the end of the fiscal year may not yet have been committed.

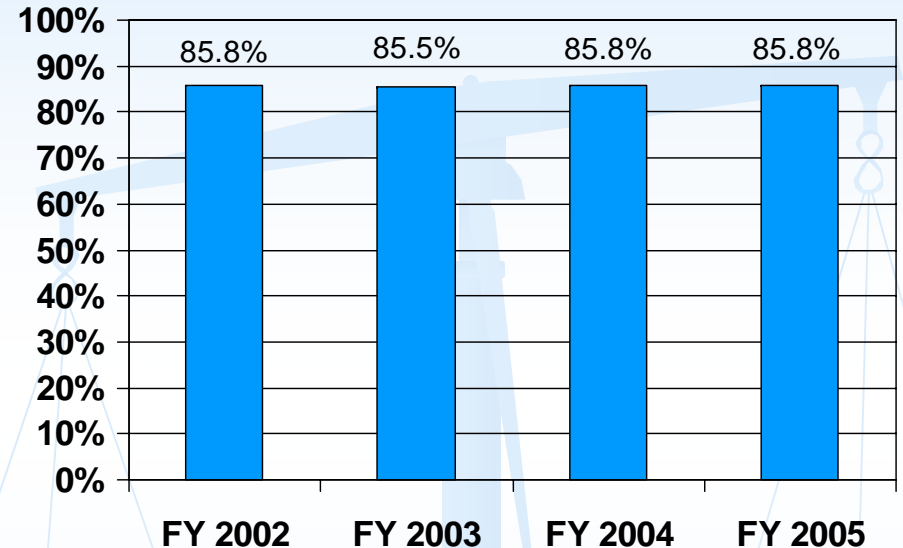
- Data was examined by looking at specific juveniles with intakes resulting in a delinquency adjudication.
- Each year, the percentage of commitment eligible juveniles who are actually committed has been between 12-13%.

What Percentage of Commitment Eligible Juveniles are Minorities – and How Many of Those are Not Committed?

Percentage of Commitment Eligible Juveniles who were Minorities*



Percentage of Commitment Eligible Minorities who were not Committed*

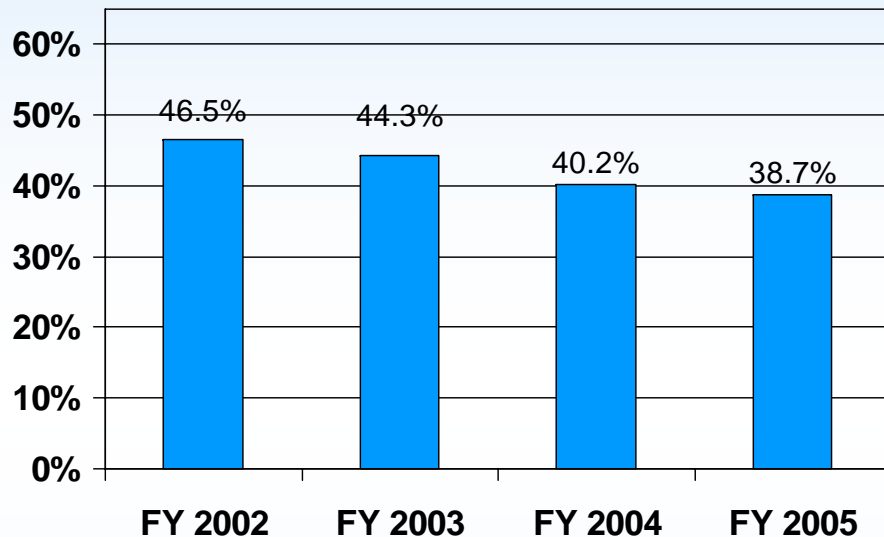


*2006 values are not available because juveniles brought to intake near the end of the fiscal year may not yet had their charges adjudicated.

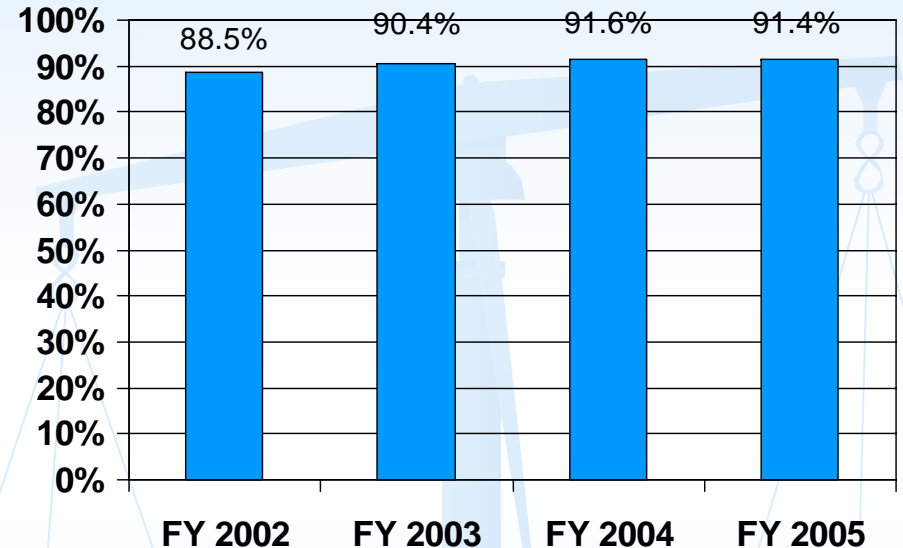
- Data was examined by looking at specific juveniles with intakes resulting in an adjudication.
- Each year, the percentage of commitment eligible juveniles who are minorities has increased. The percentage of minority juveniles eligible for commitment who are not committed has remained steady at 86%.

What Percentage of Commitment Eligible Juveniles are White – and How Many of Those are Not Committed?

Percentage of Commitment Eligible Juveniles who were White*



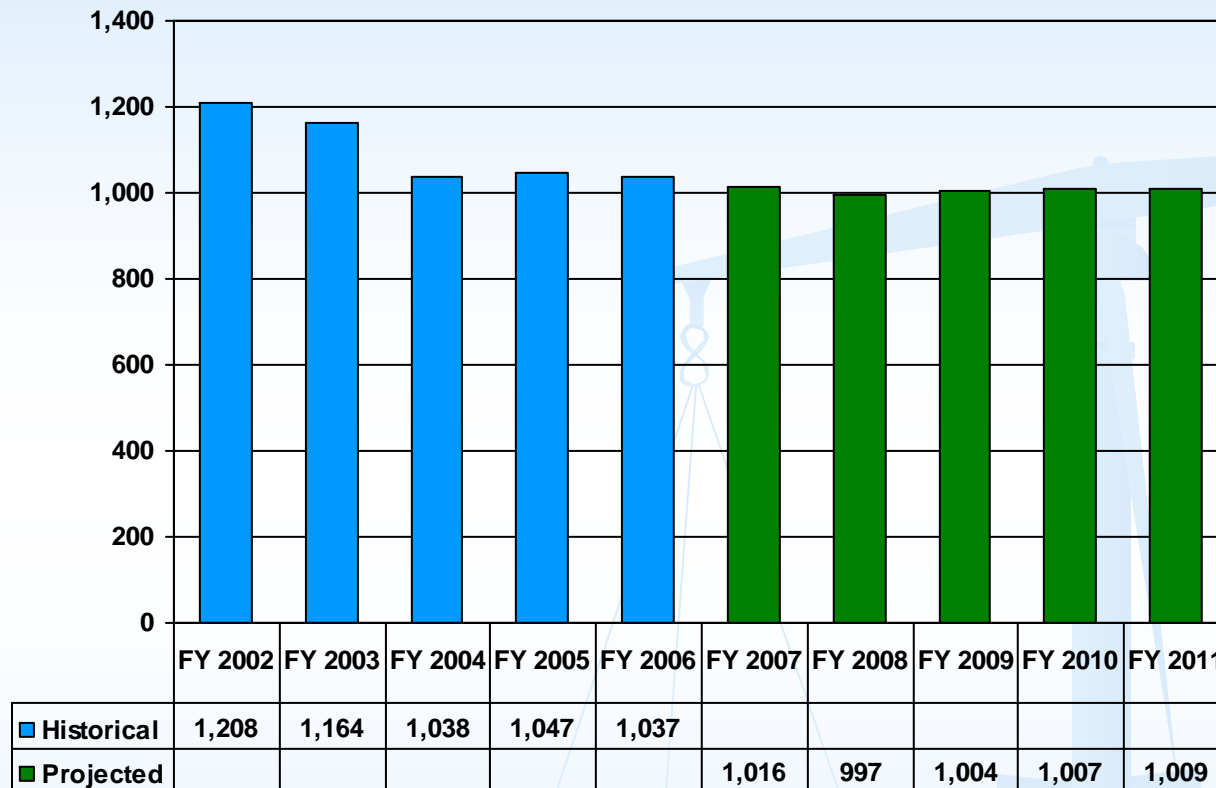
Percentage of Commitment Eligible Whites who were not Committed*



*2006 values are not available because juveniles brought to intake near the end of the fiscal year may not yet had their charges adjudicated.

- Data was examined by looking at specific juveniles with intakes resulting in an adjudication.
- Each year, the percentage of commitment eligible juveniles who are white has decreased. The percentage of white juveniles eligible for commitment who are not committed has remained relatively steady between 89-92%.

What is the Size of the Committed Juvenile Population?

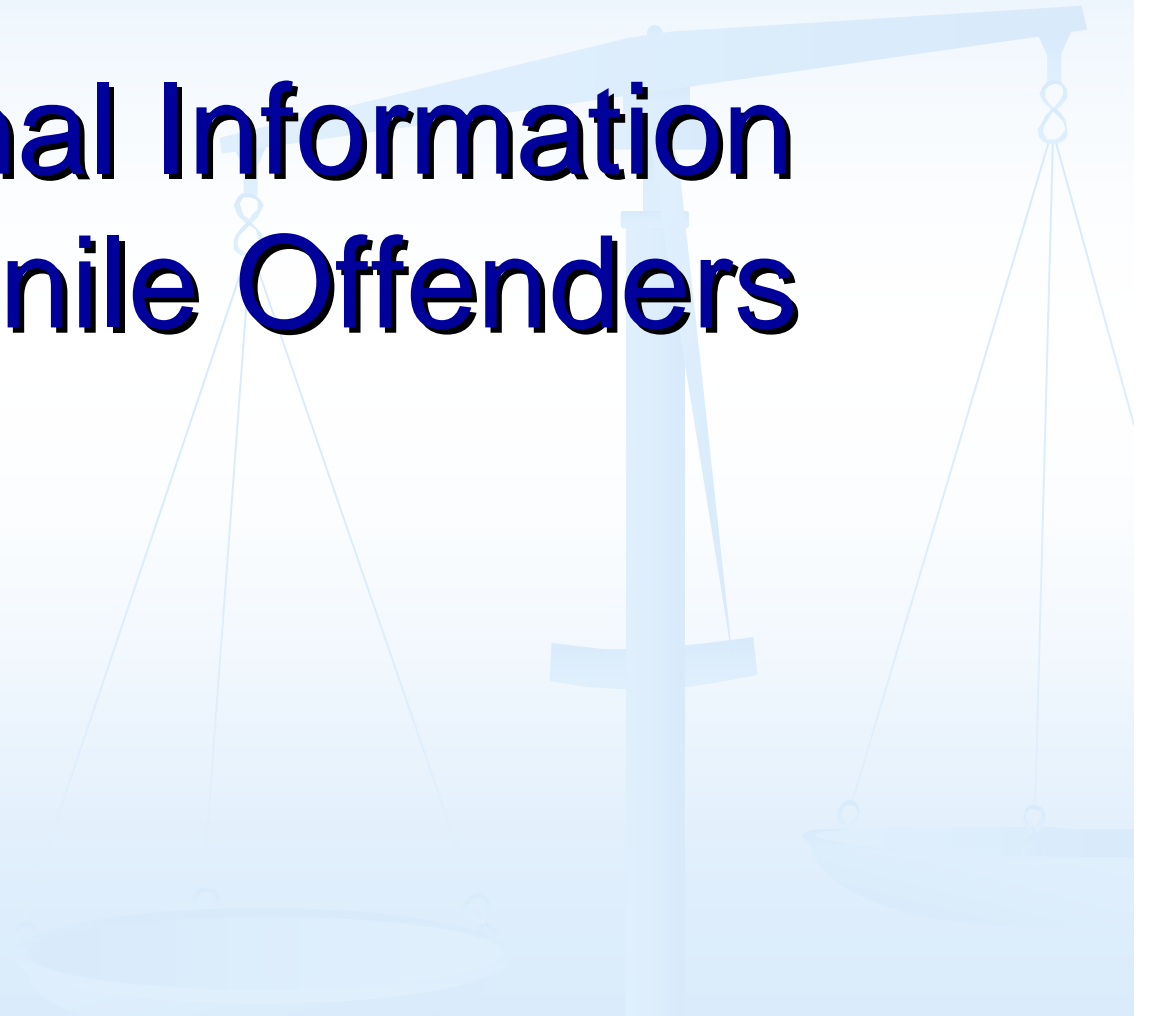


- Values shown in the table are the June values for each fiscal year
- The most recent forecast projects the institutional population to decrease 3% between FY 2006 and FY 2011.
- Even though admissions have decreased, the population is expected to remain relatively stable due to longer lengths of stay.

What Points in the Juvenile Justice System Allow for Diversion Recommendation and What Diversion Opportunities Exist?

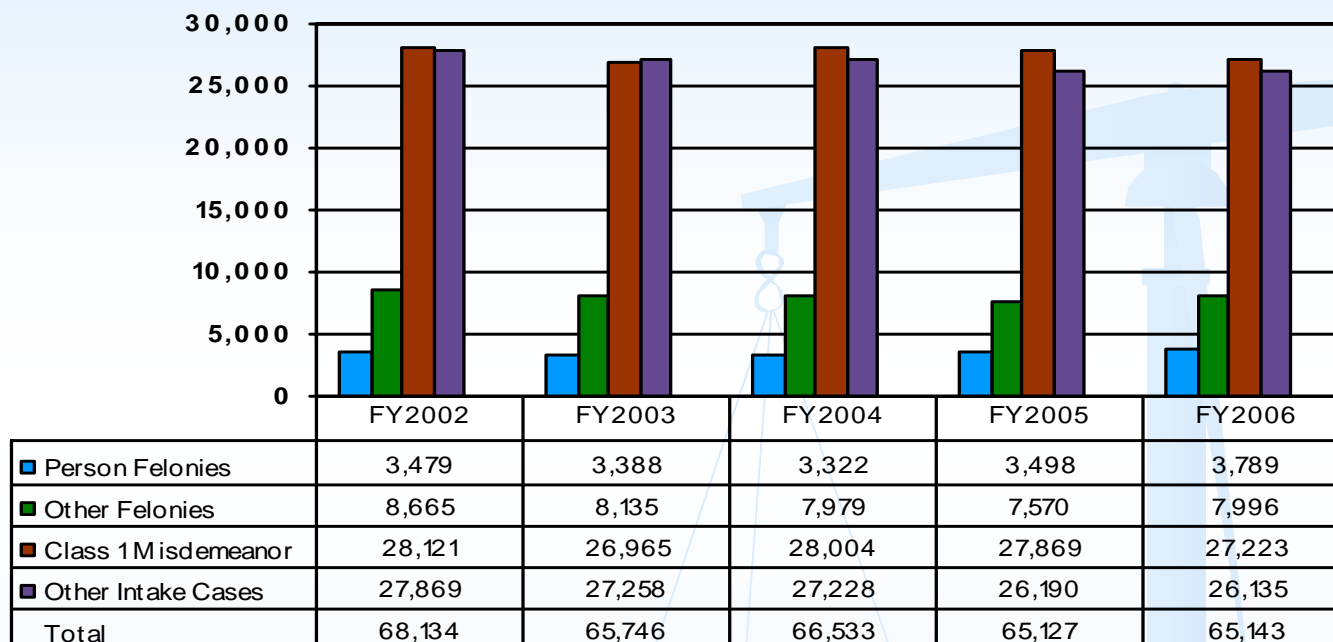
- Intake
- Detention – Risk Assessment
- Disposition - Risk Assessment with Social History
- Diversion opportunities include:
 - Offense specific diversions
 - shoplifter's programs, anger management (assault cases), substance abuse education (possession of alcohol/illegal drugs), truancy intervention
 - Non-offense specific diversion
 - community service, restitution, law related education, general mental health/family counseling, parenting skills classes, electronic monitoring, group homes, probation, post-dispositional detention
- Funding for diversion (other than straight probation): VJCCCA, local funding, grants

Additional Information on Juvenile Offenders



Juvenile Intake Cases

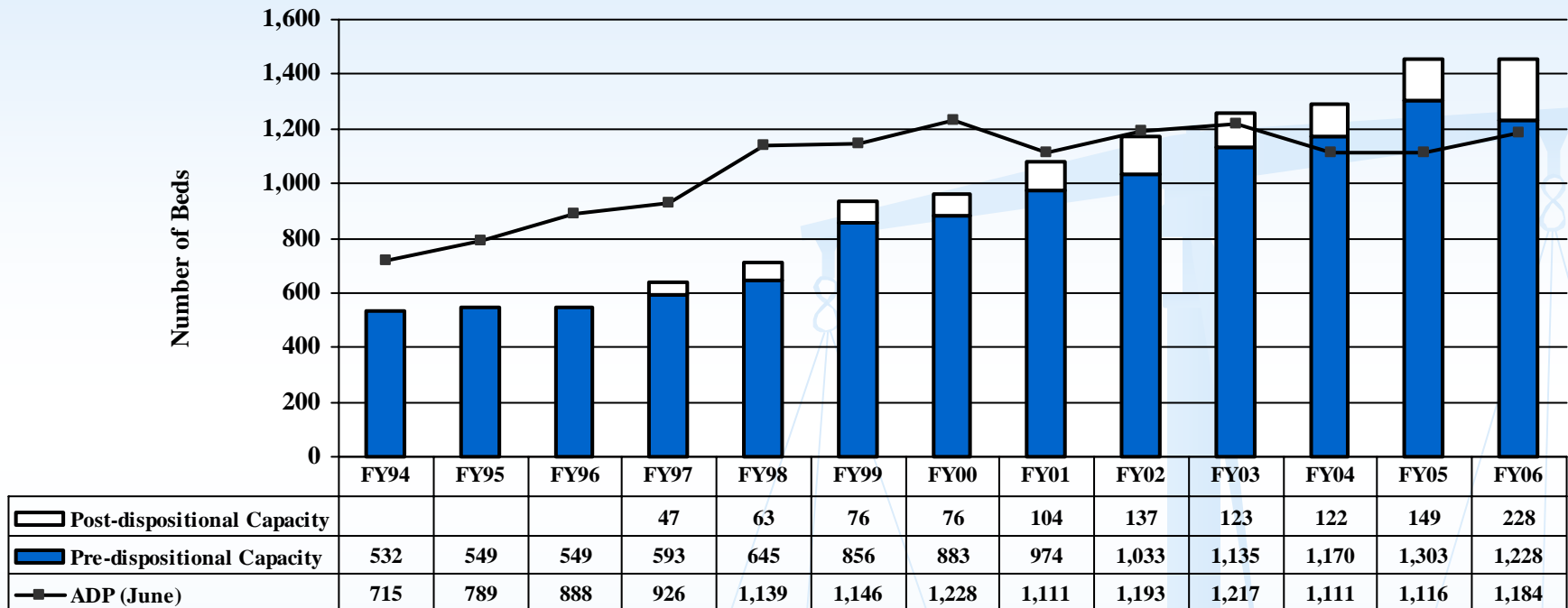
FY2002 – FY2006



- Person felonies increased in 2006 by 8.3%, and other felonies increased by 5.6%.
- Between FY2005 and FY2006:
 - Felony and class 1 misdemeanor intake cases increased by 0.2%.
 - Felony intake cases increased by 6.5%.
 - Class 1 misdemeanor intake cases decreased by 2.3%.
- There has been a 4.4% decrease in total intake cases between FY2002 and FY2006.

Detention Home Capacity and ADP

FY1994 – FY2006

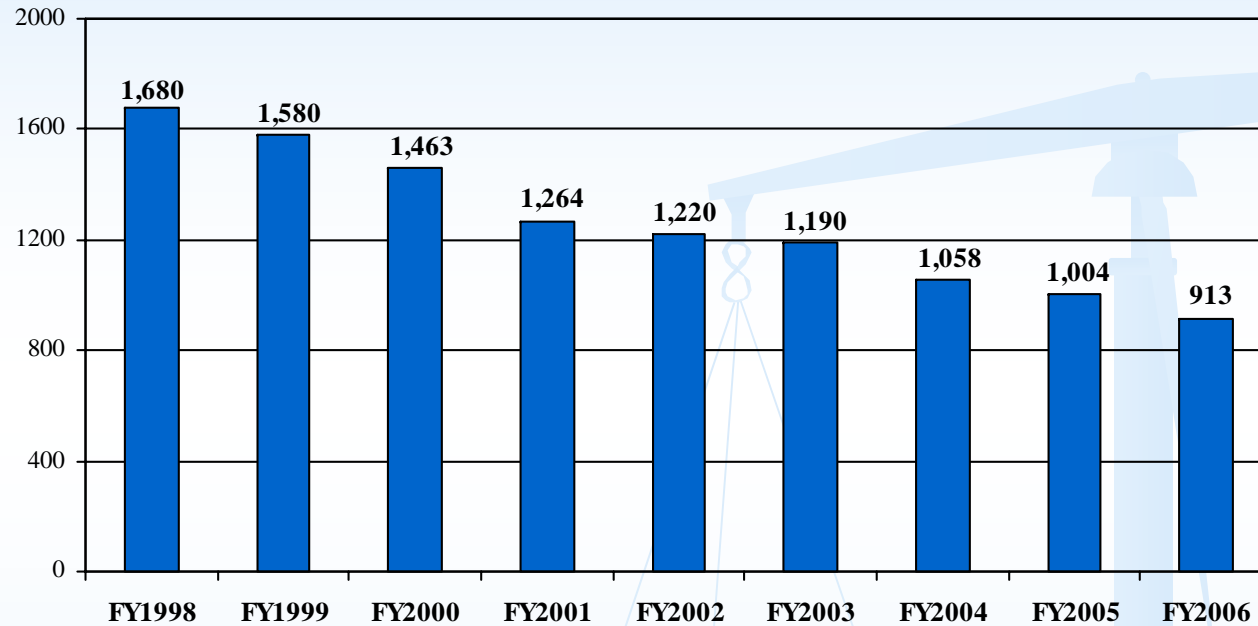


Approved Expansion as of 7/01/06

FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006
Highlands 20 to 30	Blue Ridge *40	Shenandoah Valley 32 to 55	Virginia Beach* 90	Highlands 31 to 35
Piedmont* 20	Chesterfield 33 to 90		Newport News 40 to 110	
W.W.Moore 30 to 60	Prince William 40 to 72			
Roanoke 48 to 81				

* denotes a new facility

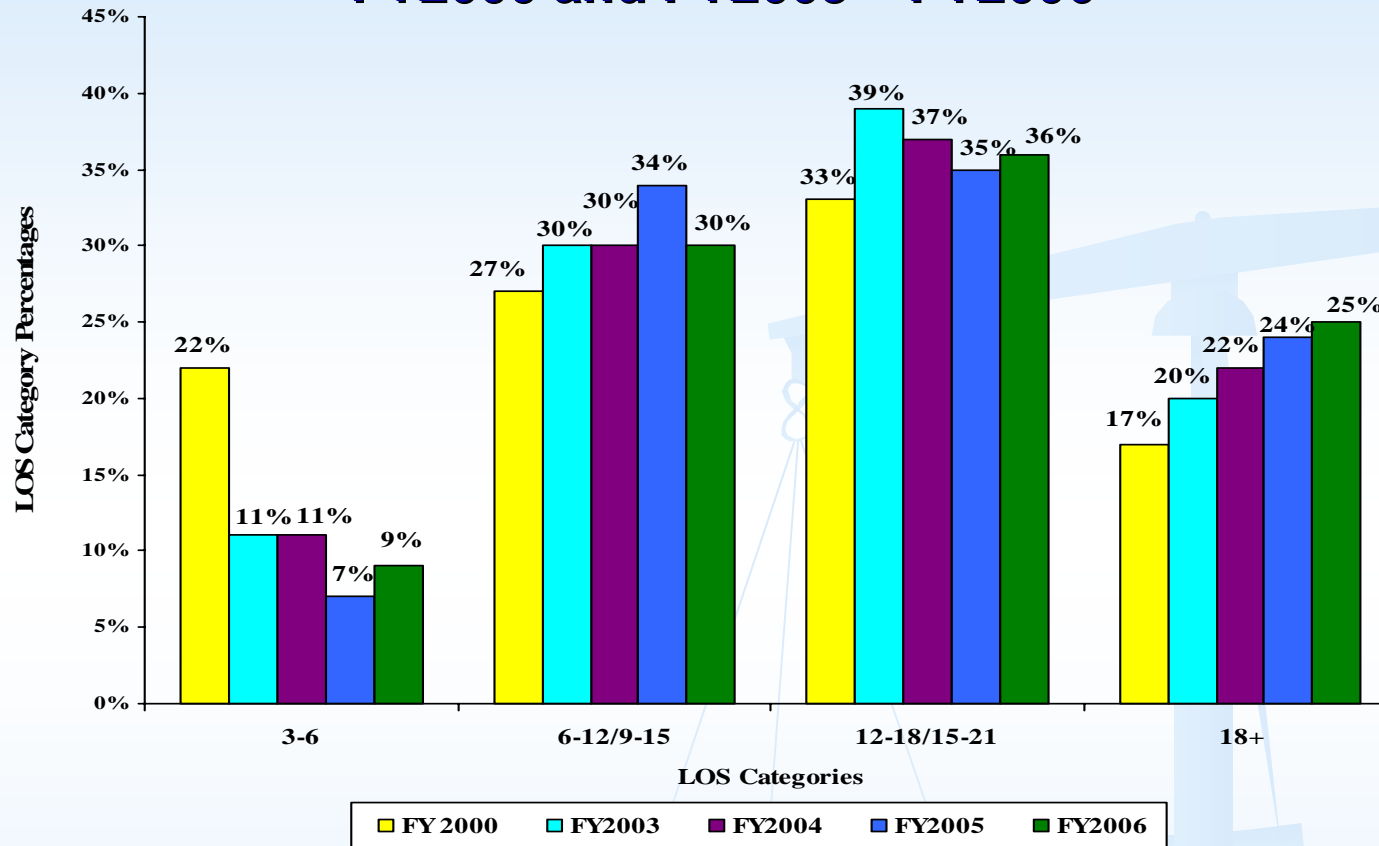
State Responsible Juvenile Offender Commitments FY1998 – FY2006



- Commitments have continued to decline since FY1998. Since FY1998 commitments have decreased by about 45%.
- In July 2000, the eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ changed from *two* class 1 misdemeanors to *four* class 1 misdemeanors (guilty adjudications).

Indeterminate Sentences by LOS Guidelines

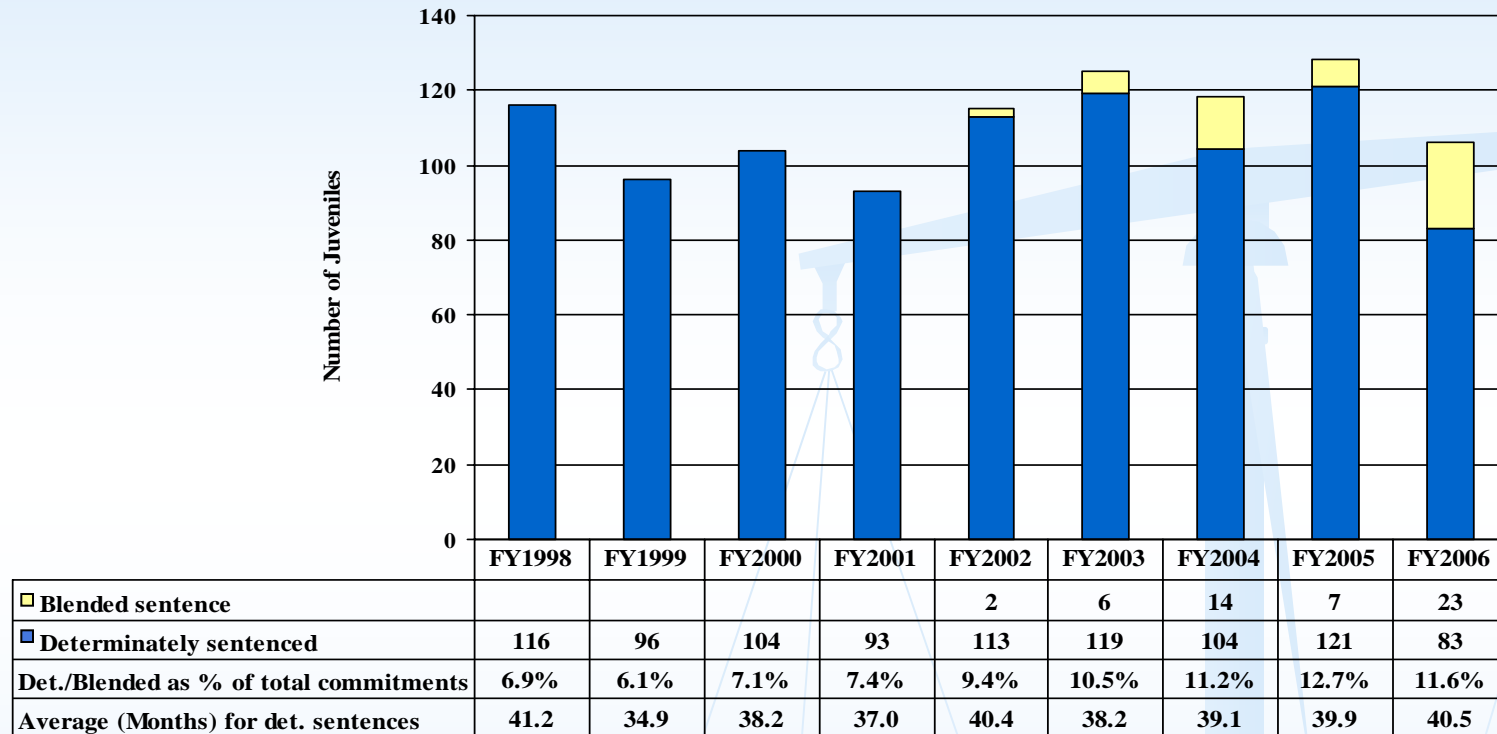
FY2000 and FY2003 – FY2006



- In July 2000, the eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ changed from *two* class 1 misdemeanors to *four* class 1 misdemeanors (guilty adjudications).
- The percentage of juveniles with a 3-6 month LOS has decreased from FY2000 to FY2006; while those with an 18+ month LOS increased during that same time period.

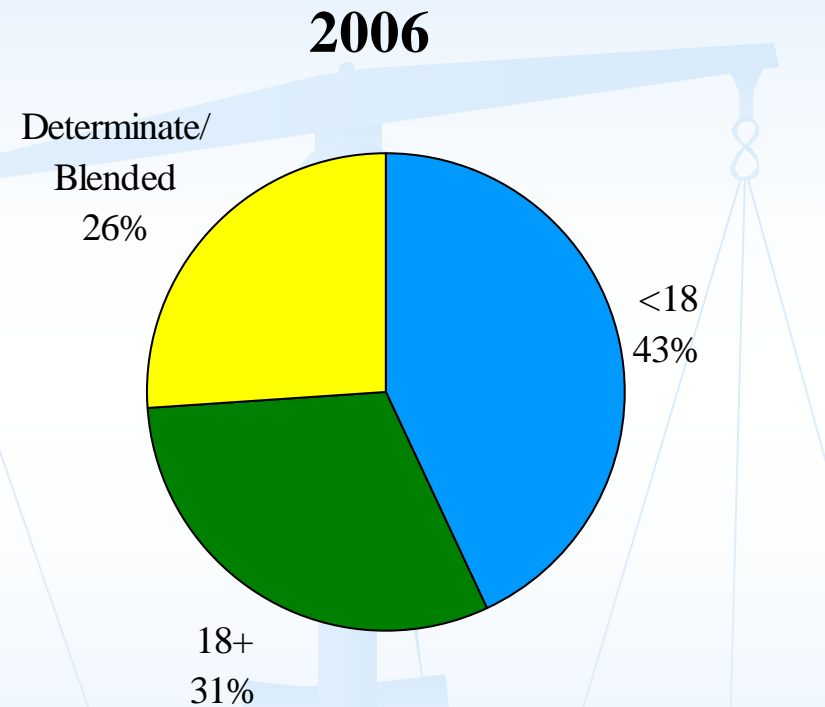
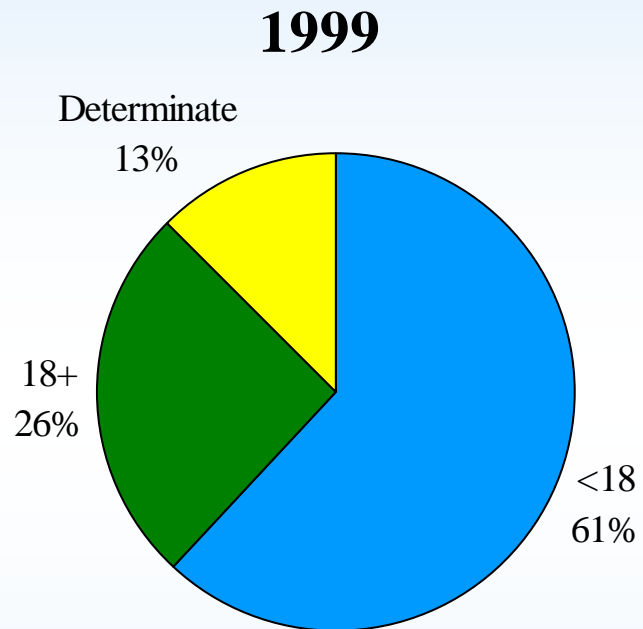
Wards Determinately Committed to DJJ

FY1998 – FY2006



- Pursuant to §16.1-285.1 of the Code of Virginia, serious offenders can be determinately committed to the Department. These wards have a fixed sentence, and are not impacted by the Department's length of stay policy.
- Determinately committed wards represent a larger portion of admissions, and they are being given longer sentences in FY2005 and FY2006 than in previous years.
- The most frequent sentence has increased from 12 months in 1998 to 36 months in 2006.

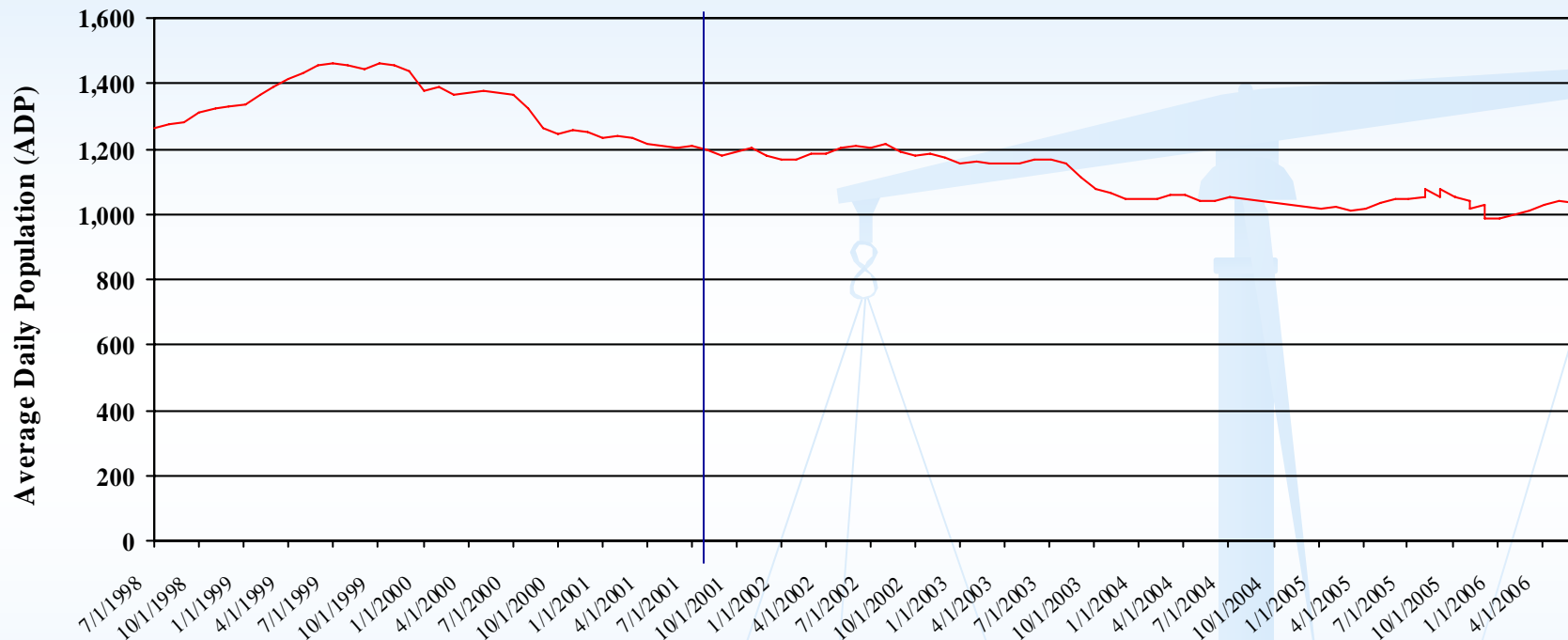
Juvenile Correctional Center Populations on July 1st



- Juveniles with a longer LOS (either 18+ months or determinate/blended) have increased from 39% in FY1999 to 56% in FY2006.

State Responsible Juvenile Population FY1999 – FY2006

In July 2000, the eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ changed from *two* Class 1 misdemeanors to *four* Class 1 misdemeanors (guilty adjudications).



- The average daily population (ADP) for state responsible juvenile offenders peaked in October 1999, with an ADP of 1,462.
- The monthly ADP declined steadily since October 1999. The ADP fell below 1,200 since FY2002 and has remained there. During FY2006, the ADP fell below 1,000 for the first time.
- The ADP for FY2006 was 1,029 juveniles; the June ADP in 2006 was 1,037.

In recent years the character of juveniles committed to DJJ has changed.

- Determinate and blended commitments, as a percent of total commitments, have increased since FY1999.
- Determinate sentences appear to have stabilized at longer sentences (about 40 months on average).
- Longer indeterminate lengths of stay have increased dramatically since 1996.
- ADP declined steadily since October 1999.
 - Since FY2002, monthly ADP began to fall below 1,200 juveniles and has remained there.
 - The ADP for FY2006 was 1,029 juveniles.